

An aerial photograph of the Oroville Dam and its reservoir. The dam is a large concrete structure spanning a river. The reservoir is a large body of blue water. The surrounding landscape is a mix of dry, brownish-yellow hills and green, forested areas. A winding road is visible on the left side of the image. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

Oroville FERC Relicensing (Project No. 2100)

Environmental Work Group

July 28, 2004 Meeting

SP-F3.2 Task 3B

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- ◆ **ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL PROJECT EFFECTS ON SPLITTAIL HABITAT**

Study Plan Objectives

- ◆ **Assess potential project effects on splittail habitat availability during the splittail spawning, egg incubation, and initial rearing period.**

Approach

- ◆ **Establish splittail habitat requirements and analysis period for spawning, incubation and initial rearing**
- ◆ **Identify potential suitable habitat**
- ◆ **Determine frequency and duration of inundation of potential habitat**

Data Requirements

- ◆ Literature review to define analysis period and habitat requirements
- ◆ Survey of lower Feather River for potential suitable habitat (SP-T4)
- ◆ Feather River flow records (USGS)
- ◆ RTK GPS Elevations of habitat units (DWR)
- ◆ Feather River Flow-Stage Model (SP-E1.6)

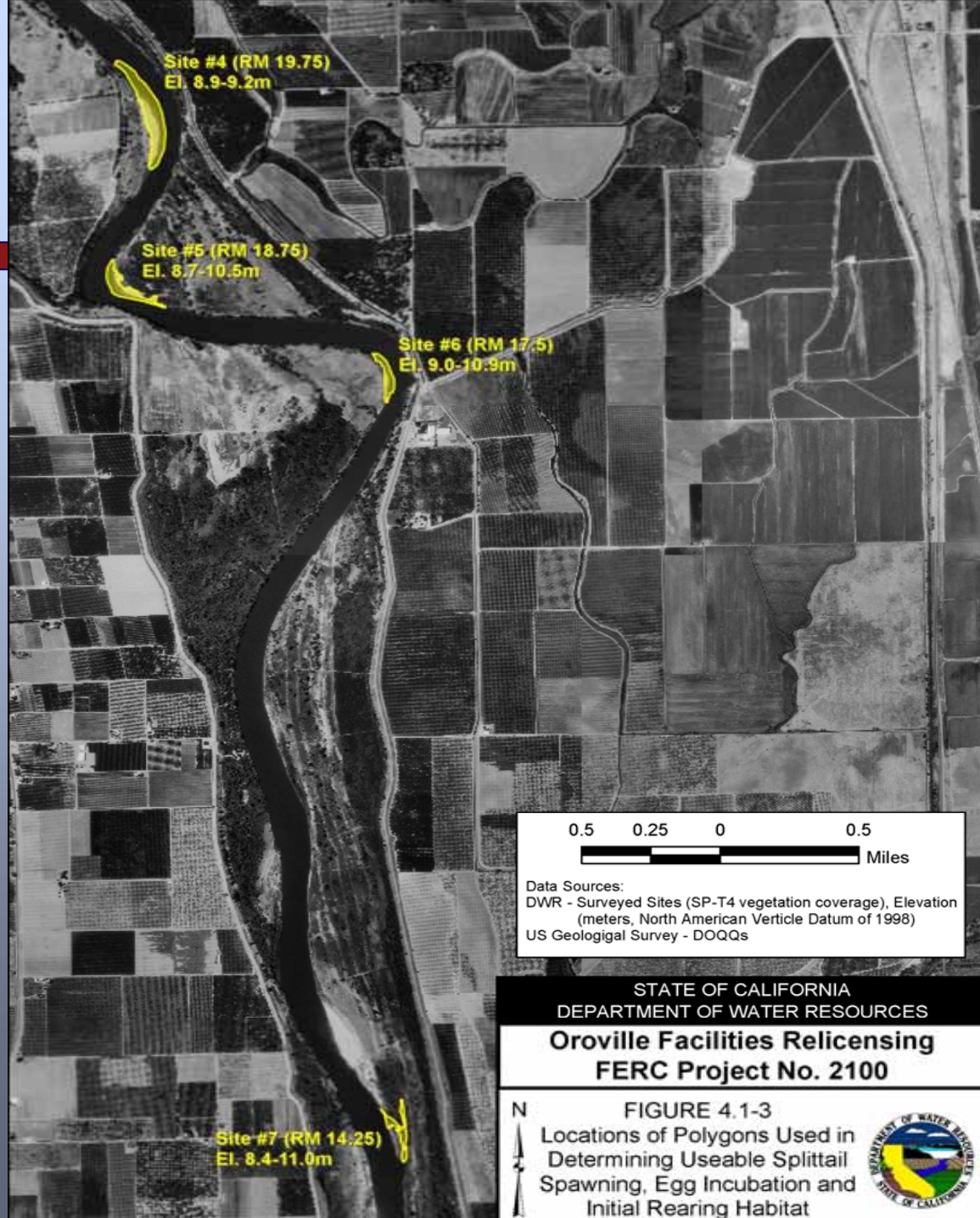
Study Plan Results

Literature Review

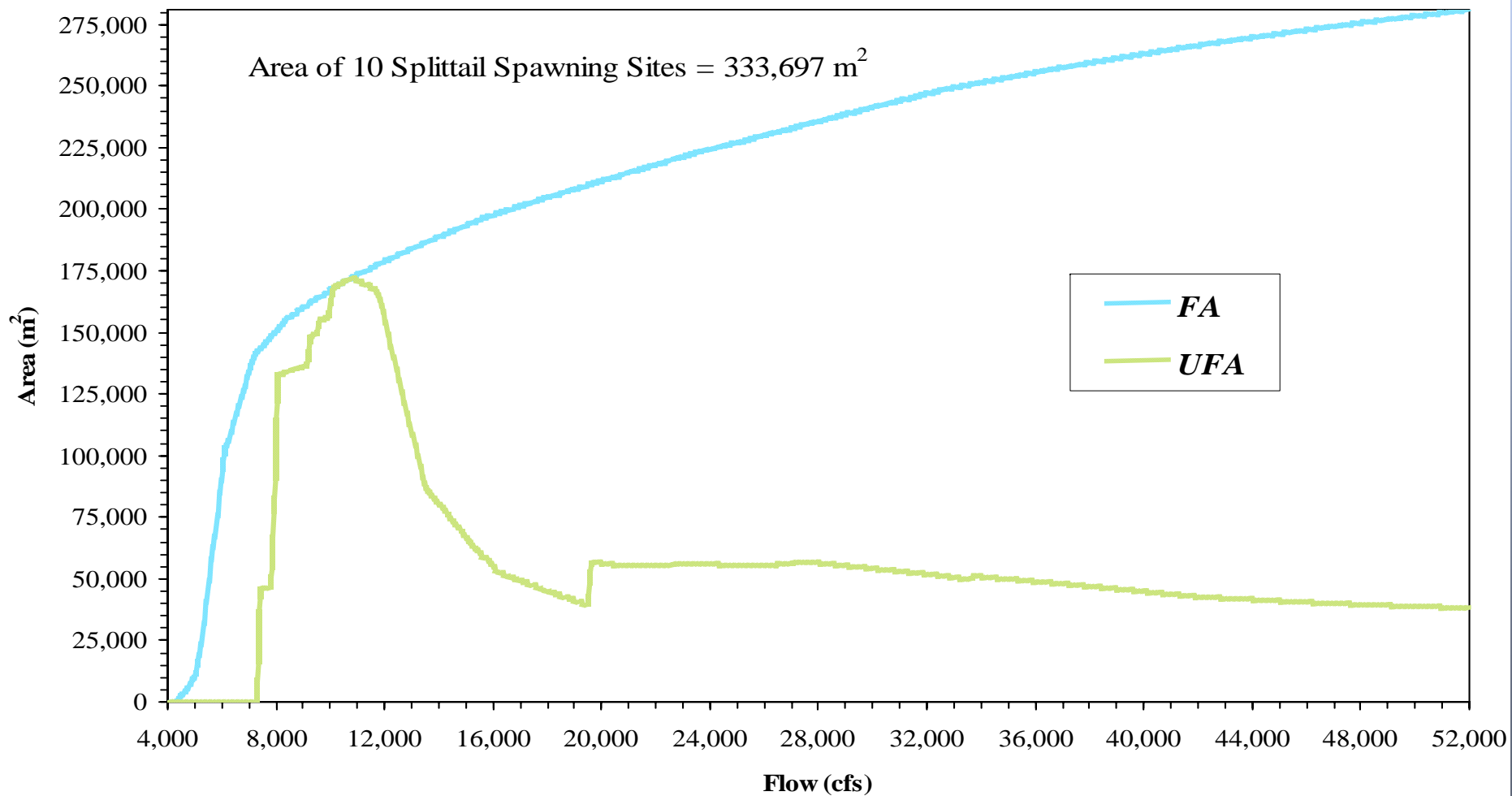
- ◆ February through May period of analysis for splittail spawning, egg incubation, and initial rearing
- ◆ Habitat is generally described as submerged vegetation typically found in riparian zones flooded to a depth between three and six feet

Potential Habitat

- ◆ Grass and shrub vegetation classes
(gravel/sandbar, mixed emergent)
- ◆ High and low elevations per habitat unit
(23% surveyed)

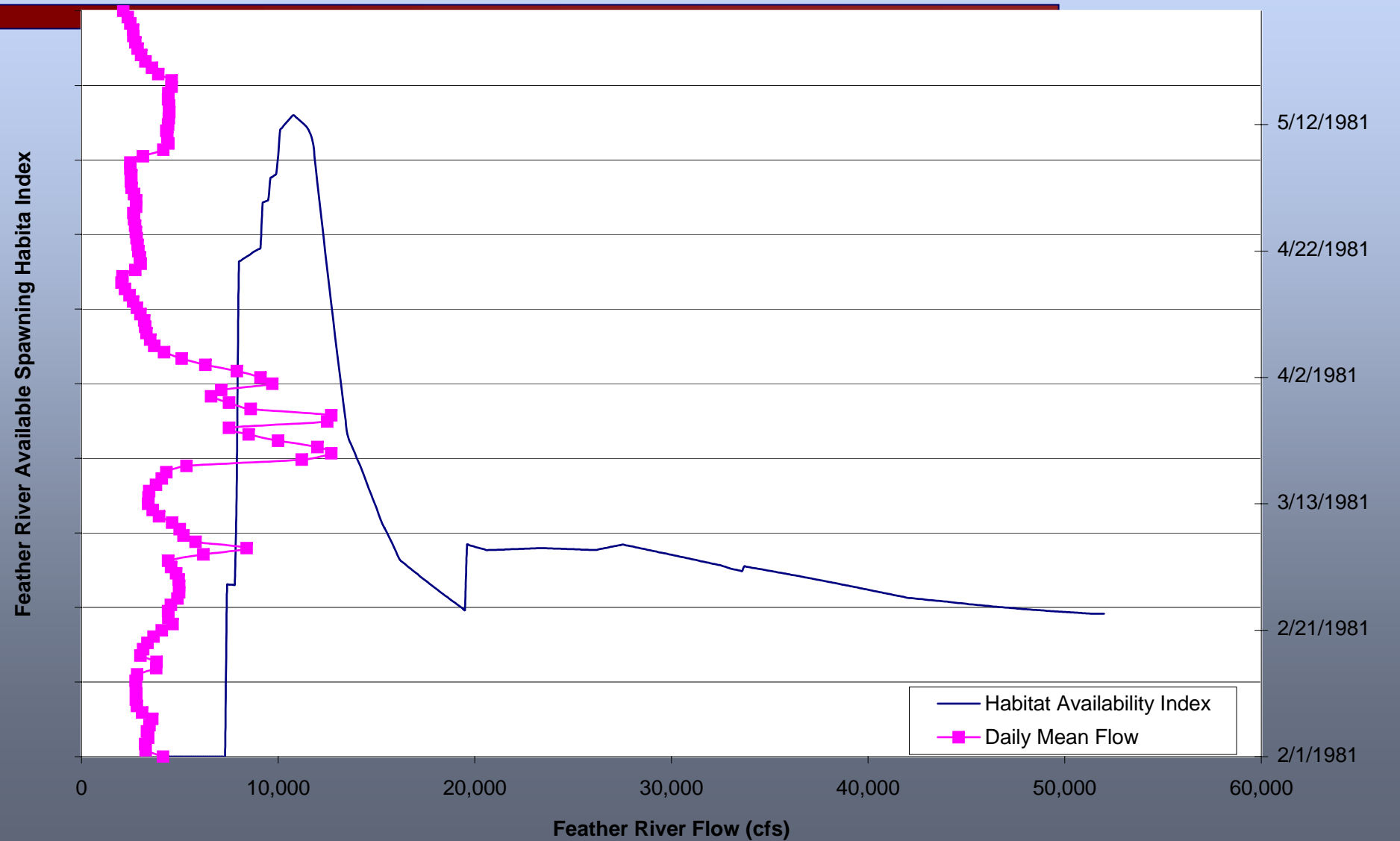


Usable Flooded Area



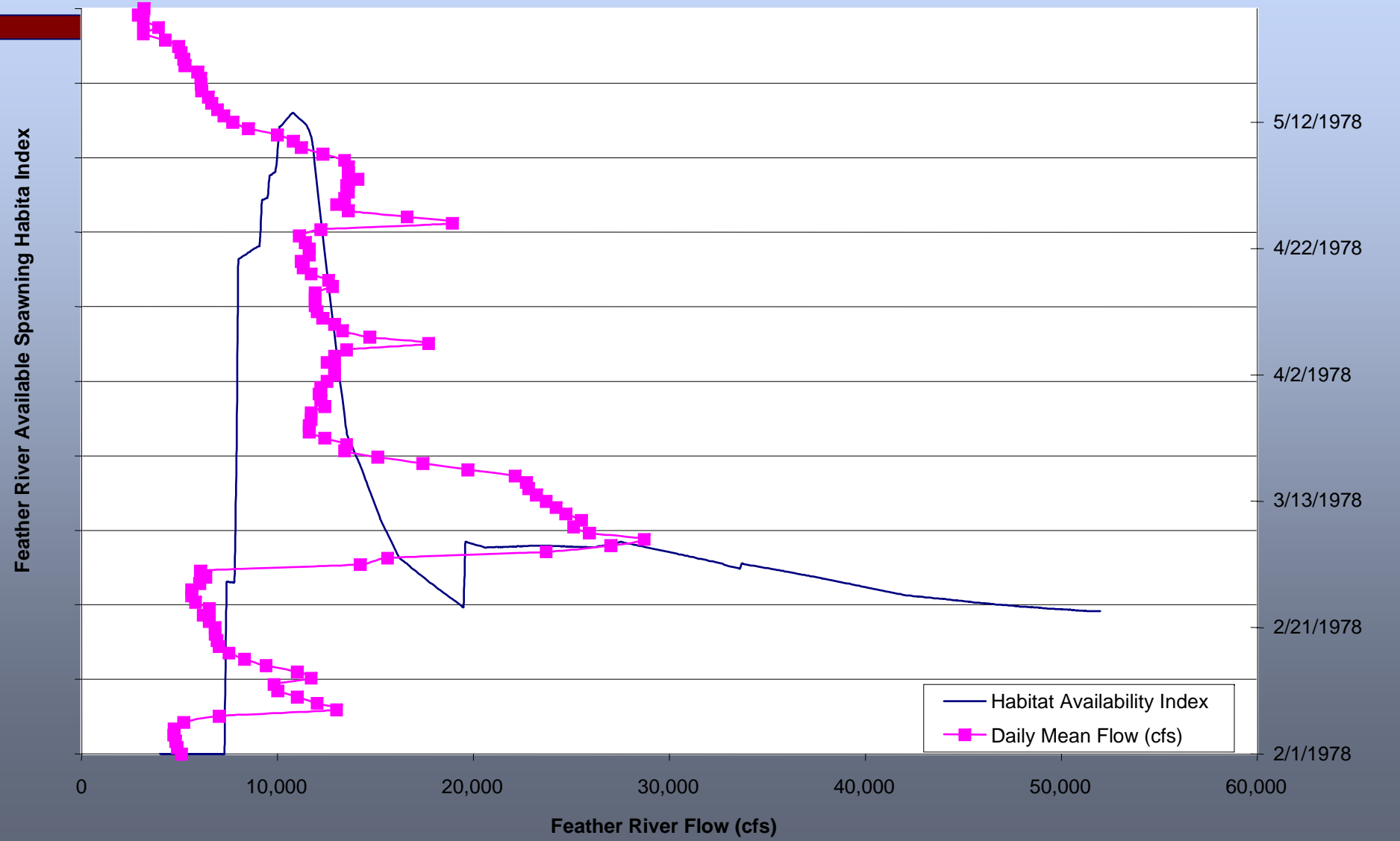
Feather River Flows vs. Habitat Index

Splittail Spawning, Egg Incubation and Initial Rearing Habitat
(1981)



Feather River Flows vs. Habitat Index

Splittail Spawning, Egg Incubation and Initial Rearing Habitat
(1978)



Results – 21 Year Period of Record

- ◆ 8 years were described as producing strong year-classes, which correlated to high flows in the Feather River
- ◆ 7 years produced either intermediate or unknown year-class strengths, which correlated with intermediate flows in the Feather River
- ◆ 6 years were described as producing weak year-classes, which correlated to low flows in the Feather River

Conclusions

- ◆ **Relative importance of splittail habitat availability in the lower Feather River is unknown**
- ◆ **Splittail habitat suitable for spawning, egg incubation, and initial rearing does exist in the lower Feather River**
- ◆ **Relatively long life span, broad environmental tolerances, and high fecundity of splittail allows rapid population recovery, even after several consecutive years of drought, Sommer et al. (1997)**
- ◆ **Feather River flows and duration of habitat inundation are highly correlated with splittail year-class strength**